

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Machinery Department,
4, Des Vaux Rd. Cent.
Phone 47.

No. 18,703. 號三零百七千八萬一第 日二十二月三年午戊 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 2ND, 1918. 四拜禮 號二月五年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
1493

OTARD'S

BRANDY.

Shipped by

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,

COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 12" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.
We have also received a consignment of R.B.A. Air Rifles.

INFORMATION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
1896

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1219. 1896

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " "	" 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " "	" 15 "
11.00 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " "	" 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " "	" 15 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	" 15 "
3.00 " to 8.00 " "	" 10 "
NIGHT CLAS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	" 10 "
1.30 " to 2.00 " "	" 15 "
2.00 " to 2.30 " "	" 15 "
2.30 " to 3.00 " "	" 10 "
NIGHTS CLAS. as on Week Days.	
SATURDAY.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application to the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprode Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
1842

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Slow	No. 11 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 19 Local	No. 21 Local
CANTON (Old She Tau)	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.35	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.35
SHEN SHUI	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.50	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.50
TAIPO	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.55
TAIPO	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.15	arr. 11.25
TAIPO	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.30
TAIPO	arr. 11.35	arr. 11.45	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.15	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.35	arr. 12.45
TAIPO	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.50
TAIPO	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.15	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.35	arr. 13.45	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.05
TAIPO	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.20
TAIPO	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.35	arr. 14.45	arr. 14.55	arr. 15.05	arr. 15.15	arr. 15.25	arr. 15.35
TAIPO	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.50	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.10	dep. 15.20	dep. 15.30	dep. 15.40	dep. 15.50
TAIPO	arr. 15.55	arr. 16.05	arr. 16.15	arr. 16.25	arr. 16.35	arr. 16.45	arr. 16.55	arr. 17.05
TAIPO	dep. 16.10	dep. 16.20	dep. 16.30	dep. 16.40	dep. 16.50	dep. 17.00	dep. 17.10	dep. 17.20
TAIPO	arr. 17.25	arr. 17.35	arr. 17.45	arr. 17.55	arr. 18.05	arr. 18.15	arr. 18.25	arr. 18.35
TAIPO	dep. 17.40	dep. 17.50	dep. 18.00	dep. 18.10	dep. 18.20	dep. 18.30	dep. 18.40	dep. 18.50
TAIPO	arr. 18.55	arr. 19.05	arr. 19.15	arr. 19.25	arr. 19.35	arr. 19.45	arr. 19.55	arr. 20.05
TAIPO	dep. 19.10	dep. 19.20	dep. 19.30	dep. 19.40	dep. 19.50	dep. 20.00	dep. 20.10	dep. 20.20
TAIPO	arr. 20.25	arr. 20.35	arr. 20.45	arr. 20.55	arr. 21.05	arr. 21.15	arr. 21.25	arr. 21.35
TAIPO	dep. 20.40	dep. 20.50	dep. 21.00	dep. 21.10	dep. 21.20	dep. 21.30	dep. 21.40	dep. 21.50
TAIPO	arr. 21.55	arr. 22.05	arr. 22.15	arr. 22.25	arr. 22.35	arr. 22.45	arr. 22.55	arr. 23.05
TAIPO	dep. 22.10	dep. 22.20	dep. 22.30	dep. 22.40	dep. 22.50	dep. 23.00	dep. 23.10	dep. 23.20
TAIPO	arr. 23.25	arr. 23.35	arr. 23.45	arr. 23.55	arr. 24.05	arr. 24.15	arr. 24.25	arr. 24.35
TAIPO	dep. 23.40	dep. 23.50	dep. 24.00	dep. 24.10	dep. 24.20	dep. 24.30	dep. 24.40	dep. 24.50
TAIPO	arr. 24.55	arr. 25.05	arr. 25.15	arr. 25.25	arr. 25.35	arr. 25.45	arr. 25.55	arr. 26.05
TAIPO	dep. 25.10	dep. 25.20	dep. 25.30	dep. 25.40	dep. 25.50	dep. 26.00	dep. 26.10	dep. 26.20
TAIPO	arr. 26.25	arr. 26.35	arr. 26.45	arr. 26.55	arr. 27.05	arr. 27.15	arr. 27.25	arr. 27.35
TAIPO	dep. 26.40	dep. 26.50	dep. 27.00	dep. 27.10	dep. 27.20	dep. 27.30	dep. 27.40	dep. 27.50
TAIPO	arr. 27.55	arr. 28.05	arr. 28.15	arr. 28.25	arr. 28.35	arr. 28.45	arr. 28.55	arr. 29.05
TAIPO	dep. 28.10	dep. 28.20	dep. 28.30	dep. 28.40	dep. 28.50	dep. 29.00	dep. 29.10	dep. 29.20
TAIPO	arr. 29.25	arr. 29.35	arr. 29.45	arr. 29.55	arr. 30.05	arr. 30.15	arr. 30.25	arr. 30.35
TAIPO	dep. 29.40	dep. 29.50	dep. 30.00	dep. 30.10	dep. 30.20	dep. 30.30	dep. 30.40	dep. 30.50
TAIPO	arr. 30.55	arr. 31.05	arr. 31.15	arr. 31.25	arr. 31.35	arr. 31.45	arr. 31.55	arr. 32.05
TAIPO	dep. 31.10	dep. 31.20	dep. 31.30	dep. 31.40	dep. 31.50	dep. 32.00	dep. 32.10	dep. 32.20
TAIPO	arr. 32.25	arr. 32.35	arr. 32.45	arr. 32.55	arr. 33.05	arr. 33.15	arr. 33.25	arr. 33.35
TAIPO	dep. 32.40	dep. 32.50	dep. 33.00	dep. 33.10	dep. 33.20	dep. 33.30	dep. 33.40	dep. 33.50
TAIPO	arr. 33.55	arr. 34.05	arr. 34.15	arr. 34.25	arr. 34.35	arr. 34.45	arr. 34.55	arr. 35.05
TAIPO	dep. 34.10	dep. 34.20	dep. 34.30	dep. 34.40	dep. 34.50	dep. 35.00	dep. 35.10	dep. 35.20
TAIPO	arr. 35.25	arr. 35.35	arr. 35.45	arr. 35.55	arr. 36.05	arr. 36.15	arr. 36.25	arr. 36.35
TAIPO	dep. 35.40	dep. 35.50	dep. 36.00	dep. 36.10	dep. 36.20	dep. 36.30	dep. 36.40	dep. 36.50
TAIPO	arr. 36.55	arr. 37.05	arr. 37.15	arr. 37.25	arr. 37.35	arr. 37.45	arr. 37.55	arr. 38.05
TAIPO	dep. 37.10	dep. 37.20	dep. 37.30	dep. 37.40	dep. 37.50	dep. 38.00	dep. 38.10	dep. 38.20
TAIPO	arr. 38.25	arr. 38.35	arr. 38.45	arr. 38.55	arr. 39.05	arr. 39.15	arr. 39.25	arr. 39.35
TAIPO	dep. 38.40	dep. 38.50	dep. 39.00	dep. 39.10	dep. 39.20	dep. 39.30	dep. 39.40	dep. 39.50
TAIPO	arr. 39.55	arr. 40.05	arr. 40.15	arr. 40.25	arr. 40.35	arr. 40.45	arr. 40.55	arr. 41.05
TAIPO	dep. 40.10	dep. 40.20	dep. 40.30	dep. 40.40	dep. 40.50	dep. 41.00	dep. 41.10	dep. 41.20
TAIPO	arr. 41.25	arr. 41.35	arr. 41.45	arr. 41.55	arr. 42.05	arr. 42.15	arr. 42.25	arr. 42.35
TAIPO	dep. 41.40	dep. 41.50	dep. 42.00	dep. 42.10	dep. 42.20	dep. 42.30	dep. 42.40	dep. 42.50
TAIPO	arr. 42.55	arr. 43.05	arr. 43.15	arr. 43.25	arr. 43.35	arr. 43.45	arr. 43.55	arr. 44.05
TAIPO	dep. 43.10	dep. 43.20	dep. 43.30	dep. 43.40	dep. 43.50	dep. 44.00	dep. 44.10	dep. 44.20
TAIPO	arr. 44.25	arr. 44.35	arr. 44.45	arr. 44.55	arr. 45.05	arr. 45.15	arr. 45.25	arr. 45.35
TAIPO	dep. 44.40	dep. 44.50	dep. 45.00	dep. 45.10	dep. 45.20	dep. 45.30	dep. 45.40	dep. 45.50
TAIPO	arr. 45.55	arr. 46.05	arr. 46.15	arr. 46.25	arr. 46.35	arr. 46.45	arr. 46.55	arr. 47.05
TAIPO	dep. 46.10	dep. 46.20	dep. 46.30	dep. 46.40	dep. 46.50	dep. 47.00	dep. 47.10	dep. 47.20
TAIPO	arr. 47.25	arr. 47.35	arr. 47.45	arr. 47.55	arr. 48.05	arr. 48.15	arr. 48.25	arr. 48.35
TAIPO	dep. 47.40	dep. 47.50	dep. 48.00	dep. 48.10	dep. 48.20	dep. 48.30	dep. 48.40	dep. 48.50
TAIPO	arr. 48.55	arr. 49.05	arr. 49.15	arr. 49.25	arr. 49.35	arr. 49.45	arr. 49.55	arr. 50.05
TAIPO	dep. 49.10	dep. 49.20	dep. 49.30	dep. 49.40	dep. 49.50	dep. 50.00	dep. 50.10	dep. 50.20
TAIPO	arr. 50.25	arr. 50.35	arr. 50.45	arr. 50.55	arr. 51.05	arr. 51.15	arr. 51.25	arr. 51.35
TAIPO	dep. 50.40	dep. 50.50	dep. 51.00	dep. 51.10	dep. 51.20	dep. 51.30	dep. 51.40	dep. 51.50
TAIPO	arr. 51.55	arr. 52.05	arr. 52.15	arr. 52.25	arr. 52.35	arr. 52.45	arr. 52.55	arr. 53.05
TAIPO	dep. 52.10	dep. 52.20	dep. 52.30	dep. 52.40	dep. 52.50	dep. 53.00	dep. 53.10	dep. 53.20
TAIPO	arr. 53.25	arr. 53.35	arr. 53.45	arr. 53.55	arr. 54.05	arr. 54.15	arr. 54.25	arr. 54.35
TAIPO	dep. 53.40	dep. 53.50	dep. 54.00	dep. 54.10	dep. 54.20	dep. 54.30	dep. 54.40	dep. 54.50
TAIPO	arr. 54.55	arr. 55.05	arr. 55.15	arr. 55.25	arr. 55.35	arr. 55.45	arr. 55.55	arr. 56.05
TAIPO	dep. 55.10	dep. 55.20	dep. 55.30	dep. 55.40	dep. 55.50	dep. 56.00	dep. 56.10	dep. 56.20
TAIPO	arr. 56.25	arr. 56.35	arr. 56.45	arr. 56.55	arr. 57.05	arr. 57.15	arr. 57.25	arr. 57.35
TAIPO	dep. 56.40	dep. 56.50	dep. 57.00	dep. 57.10	dep. 57.20	dep. 57.30	dep. 57.40	dep. 57.50
TAIPO	arr. 57.55	arr. 58.05	arr. 58.15	arr. 58.25	arr. 58.35	arr. 58.45	arr. 58.55	arr. 59.05
TAIPO	dep. 58.10	dep. 58.20	dep. 58.30	dep. 58.40	dep. 58.50	dep. 59.00	dep. 59.10	dep. 59.20
TAIPO	arr. 59.25	arr. 59.35	arr. 59.45	arr. 59.55	arr. 60.05	arr. 60.15	arr. 60.25	arr. 60.35
TAIPO	dep. 59.40	dep. 59.50	dep. 60.00	dep. 60.10	dep. 60.20	dep. 60.30	dep. 60.40	dep. 60.50
TAIPO	arr. 60.55	arr. 61.05	arr. 61.15	arr. 61.25	arr. 61.35	arr. 61.45	arr. 61.55	arr. 62.05
TAIPO	dep. 61.10	dep. 61.20	dep. 61.30	dep. 61.40	dep. 61.50	dep. 62.00	dep. 62.10	dep. 62.20
TAIPO	arr. 62.25	arr. 62.35	arr. 62.45	arr. 62.55	arr. 63.05	arr. 63.15	arr. 63.25	arr. 63.35
TAIPO	dep. 62.40	dep. 62.50	dep. 63.00	dep. 63.10	dep. 63.20	dep. 63.30	dep. 63.40	dep. 63.50
TAIPO	arr. 63.55	arr. 64.05	arr. 64.15	arr. 64.25	arr. 64.35	arr. 64.45	arr. 64.55	arr. 65.05
TAIPO	dep. 64.10	dep. 64.20	dep. 64.30	dep. 64.40	dep. 64.50	dep. 65.00	dep. 65.10	dep. 65.20
TAIPO	arr. 65.25	arr. 65.35	arr. 65.45	arr. 65.55	arr. 66.05	arr. 66.15	arr. 66.25	arr. 66.35
TAIPO	dep. 65.40	dep. 65.50	dep. 66.00	dep. 66.10	dep. 66.20	dep. 66.30	dep. 66.40	dep. 66.50

INTIMATIONS

ALLISON PIANOS

AN INSPIRATION TO THE ARTIST.

MUSICAL STUDENT AND AMATEUR.

15% DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

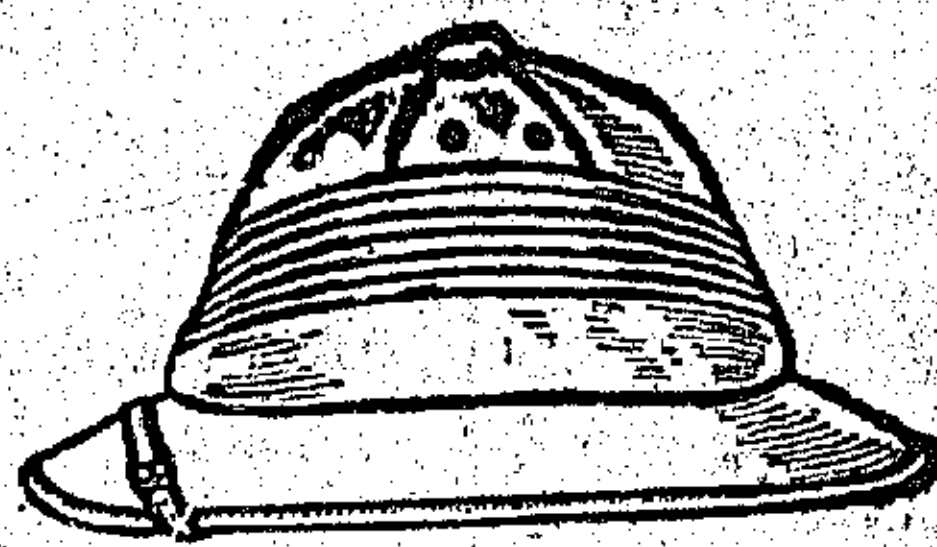
EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

[35-4]

SUN



HATS

We have now a full range of Sun Hats made specially for us by reliable manufacturers. They are light in weight, of smart appearance and thoroughly sunproof and waterproof.

Prices ranging from \$7.50 each.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 20.

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

EPICURES

A REALLY DELICIOUS SMALL CIGAR in Boxes of 25 & 50.

REINA MARIA

EXCELLING IN RICH FLAVOUR AND FAULTLESS BURNING in Boxes of 50 & 100.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM.

CITY HALL.

NEXT TUESDAY, MAY 7th, at 9.15 p.m.

THE CHARMING SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS.

AILEEN AND DORIS WOODS,

will appear in their CELEBRATED ENTERTAINMENT.

Do not Miss this opportunity of hearing all the latest Broadway Hits. Tickets \$3 at ROBINSON PIANO CO.; 10% to St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind Soldiers and Sailors.



DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET.

A most delicious wholesome Food

easily prepared.

We supply Rennet Tablets.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Can now be had at our Depot.

THE LAYMAN'S FRANCHISE

The Church of England is being urged by strong sections of her Communion to reorganize her constitution, and frame a system of representative government.

The foundation-stone of the system is the Layman's vote. Who shall have it—the Communicants, the Baptized, or the Confirmed? The disputants have been wisely counselled to "go back to first principles." They have understood this to mean "go back to the principles of the Christian Church." This is not far enough back. The Church has been since the foundation of the world, and we must go all that length to find our first principles, or at least as far as the beginning of man in the world. There being no record of man's birth and childhood, we must seek the principles in what we know of man's existence at the present stage. What we know is that he is a living organism differing from other creatures which live by response to their environment in this—that man alone of animals can progressively widen the physical environment to which he responds, while animals, when their type has been evolved, remain tethered in a fixed circle. But also man can extend his range beyond the physical world into the spiritual, and can progress indefinitely in that world.

What has the Church to do with this? That can be answered shortly by saying that the Church is to the Churchman that which the family is to the man. The family gives birth to the individual and maintains his existence after birth by tenderness, protection, instruction, and social pressure. The Church gives spiritual birth by incorporating the man in her society by a sacramental initiation, that of Circumcision in the Jewish, Baptism in the Christian society; then she sustains the life in him by teaching and social good influence, and in special by Sacramental ordinances, of which Communion is chief. The analogy must for our present purpose be closer pressed. How does the family give life to the child? By the self-interchange of the one with the other, which is the spiritual. On the one side is the Will-to-live, on the other the Will-to-make-live. That is how all things live after their birth, and one must suppose that is how they began to live, though beginnings cannot be seen or imagined. The Church of Christ gives life in the same way to the Christian. There is in her the Will-to-live, and in him the Will-to-make-live, and through her unto Christ. Plainly this is what happens at all stages of a believer's conscious existence, and we must infer that the beginning of a Christian's existence is the same happening, an interchange of the two wills. This we say takes place at the baptism. It will be sound philosophy to claim that it can happen even in infant baptism, in the same sense in which we could assert a will to live physically in a babe's pre-conscious and even pre-natal state, or a simple people to the fate of children dying unbaptized; even the embryo of a Christian soul can, it is instinctively believed, be in the relation of life unto the Divine. But however that be, any man's conscious life begins at birth with unconsciousness; his to be realized later by a conscious energy of the Will-to-live, so it is in religion. The child spiritual can become father to the man spiritual only by the continued exercise of the will to live unto God. The Anglican Church employs the rite of Confirmation as the special opportunity and means to concentrate the energies of the soul upon this action. Other Churches do not so employ it, but no Church, we think, has found a means and opportunity so effective. Still, it is not the only effective means by which a man can realize his birth into the Church. He can do that, without either formal action or even word, by conduct which accords with the Christian's vow. But since the Church, like any other society, needs a public manifestation of goodwill to fellowship in which she admits to membership, it seems necessary that there should be some distinct declaration of this goodwill. Such an act if done in maturity is a better guarantee of faithful citizenship in the Church than the event of a Confirmation received in childhood. For it evidences a present and considered judgment, and one relevant to the purpose contemplated, the exercise of a citizen's vote; whereas the child's promise of Confirmation may have become obsolete for his full-grown mind, and had at the time little or no relevance to his communal duty in the Church.

These considerations yield immediate deductions. A man baptized into the Church who has appropriated his baptism by the act of will is a living member of the Church—a living, though perhaps not a lively, member. He has the same right of interaction with the body politic of his community that a limb of the physical organism has of intercourse with the whole system. (One may note parenthetically that the same holds good in mundane political life; the inefficient citizen has the civic rights if he is a citizen of goodwill.) But to have the means of taking part in the community's counsel by representatives (and no more is asked in the lay franchise) is the irreducible elementary right of the citizen. It must be accorded to whoever is citizen of the Church. We have been arguing from the side of the individual and his constitutional rights and duties. From the side of the Church and her spiritual duty the argument is stronger. The Church, as national Church, is there to make the nation Christian; the Establishment means that the nation will be Christian and to be made and kept Christian by agency of this communion. But how is that communion to discharge this duty? There is only one way of making Christians. Those who have the faith must impart it to those who have it not. But Christian faith—not creed—but faith—is life unto God through Christ; and, the life in all forms and measures, it is communicated by an interchange of two selves, which in religion means an interchange of personalities, those of the teacher and the disciple; the Churchman and his fellow-man. For this interchange there must be intercourse, and such intercourse as makes opportunity for commerce in spiritual goods. Contact, then, in some activities of religion

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, April 17th.

DEATH OF A SWATOW MAN AT THE FRONT.

We regret to learn of the death of Lieut. Douglas Gibson, younger son of the Rev. J. Campbell Gibson, D.D., of Swatow, which took place on the Western Front on March 25th. The late officer received his commission in the Royal Engineers more than two years ago. So far as can be ascertained, he is the third connected with Swatow who has made the great sacrifice. He was born in Swatow twenty-eight years ago. After finishing his education, he chose civil engineering as his profession, and made rapid progress in it. Early in the war he volunteered for service. Owing to his technical knowledge he was detained at the Home base for a considerable time, and it was only in September of last year that he went to the front. We deeply sympathize with his relatives in their loss. A note of poignancy is added to grief, for we understand that he was engaged to a young lady in the West of Scotland and that the marriage was soon to have been celebrated. In his death a promising career has ended, and one more is added to the toll of useful lives that have been freely offered in a great and righteous cause.

COORDINATION OF CHURCH WORK IN CHINA. Some, perhaps many, of your readers will be interested to know that a representative meeting of the various Presbyterian Missions working in north, mid, and southern China has taken place in the old Southern Capital of China, Nanking—the city by the way, in which China first recognised a Republic. These Presbyterian Churches have a constituency of 77,000. They have agreed to constitute a Provincial Assembly, which is now in being. Thus they are on the high road to co-ordinate their various Church activities in China. A federal union, also, has been formed between the Presbyterians and two other important Missions working in China, viz., the London Mission and the American Board of Congregational Churches. All three together form a body of 100,000 Chinese Christians. It is hoped that not long hence all three Missions will form an organic union. Thus a great and signal step has been taken by Chinese Churches in the direction of a consummation which is devoutly to be wished for by all who desire the progress of the Christian religion in China—a great union of all the Protestant bodies in this land under one comprehensive name.

THE STATE OF POLITICAL CHAOS. It is somewhat remarkable that while Chinese in the north and in the south of China desire to be thus united in heart and in mind, the political mind of China is in a state of distraction and hopeless chaos. There appears to be no connecting or binding link, but, on the other hand, disrupting thoughts and feelings. No voice from the north or from the south sounds a clear note as to what all the trouble is about. Never in the course of history have the oracles been so dumb. There are many obviously important reasons why both parties should strive for peace. The obvious reason is that a country divided against itself cannot stand; that the forces that should be united in building up and strengthening the nation are given over to mutual destruction; that the work elements in the population are forming themselves into strong bands of pirates on the big rivers and of brigands on land; that these are doing their nefarious work with impunity. On the Poochow river the Rev. Mr. McGraham was murdered on board his own boat, and the body cast into the river, while trains are being held up on the main routes and travellers killed and robbed. The forces that should be employed in the interests of law and order are absorbed in purposeless strife. It is absolutely certain that the Chinese peoples north and south are opposed to the continuation of this warfare. No further evidence is needed than the readiness and willingness of Southerners to give their money to meet the wants of their fellow-countrymen in the north suffering from famine. It would appear that some malign influence is at work from within the Chinese sources, adding fuel to the mistrust that exists between Northern and Southern statesmen. Parleys for peace are interrupted frequently without any adequate reason. We do hope that soon both Northerners and Southerners will come to terms, thus mending and ending internal troubles and offering a united front to the big foe.

must exist. The Church has such contact with that inner circle, her strict communicants, for they use her Sacraments and other observances. Contact with less observant members of the wide outer circle she can yet obtain by drawing them into her business concerns which have continuous association with her life and spiritual concerns. If the faithful and the less faithful do business together, then as fire kindles fire in what it touches. We need the broad-based suffrage as the means to a spiritual end; we enfranchise that we may more evangelize.

The matter does not end with these half-Churchmen. A national Church must evangelize also the wholly Churchless, the multitude to whom she is hardly even known. With this multitude, whom some would confine the franchise, has no interchange, because no contact. These half-Churchmen have contact with their mates in factory and forge and Trade Union and daily business of living; they might have the interchange which we cannot. Indeed they have had it for long past. Such fruits of Christian spirit as the war has shown us in our country have been ripened in them through the social influence of the more Christian elements among them. These must still be our missionaries and now with a commission from us. That is why our half-Churchmen must be members of our fellowship, freemen of our commonwealth; only with their help can our Churchless be enriched—

Spectator.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT FROM A WOMAN.

A Chinese young man, a returned banished, was charged with stealing \$10, from a woman at West Point.

After evidence of the robbery had been given, defendant called an old woman, from whom he said he rented the back portion of a tenement, to speak to his character.

The woman, however, denied that she had ever seen defendant before.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to nine months' hard labour.

KEEPING AN OPIUM DIVAN.

Twelve Chinese were charged with being concerned in an opium divan at No. 9, Wing Shing Street. Two of the men were charged with being the principal tenants, and the others with frequenting the place.

It was stated that a raid was made on the premises by Inspector Grant, and a number of *lukong*. A large amount of an opium smoker's paraphernalia was seized.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined the principal tenant \$50, and the other defendants \$3 each.

A SUCCESSFUL ALIBI.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with attempting to bury the dead body of his child without a permit.

At the previous hearing it was stated that defendant was met on the Coronation Road, Yaumatei, carrying a small basket, in which was concealed the body of a child.

Police Reservist Sandos, foreman of the Sanitary Department, gave evidence of arrest.

Defendant's wife said they did not attempt to "dump" the dead body. A friend was taking the body to the Chinese Dispensary when he was arrested.

Mr. J. R. Wood (to Police Reservist Sandos): I do not believe your story of the arrest. I am going to discharge the defendant.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Two Chinese pleaded guilty to committing robbery with violence.

Inspector Angus stated that complainant, a risha coolie, was returning to Hongkong from Shaikwan early on Monday morning, when three men stopped him near a Government quarry on the Shaikwan Road. They grappled with the man and pinned him down to the ground, threatening to do him bodily injury with some dangerous knives which they had in their possession. They then searched him and relieved him of a purse containing \$1.40. The coolie reported the robbery to a *lukong*, and an hour or so later an Indian constable stopped three men, who looked suspicious characters. The *lukong* then came up and identified them as the robbers from the description which he had received from complainant. One of the men immediately made off, and, though followed, got away. The other two were searched and knives and the purse were found in their possession.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Saturday.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.R.E.

PARADES.

Units will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. as detailed below. Uniform, helmets and spikes. Men on police duty will not attend.

Monday, May 6th, No. 2 Platoon, under own Commander.

Tuesday, May 7th—No. 1 Platoon, under own Commander.

Wednesday, May 8th—No. 2 Company, under Company Commander.

Thursday, May 9th—No. 3 Company, Ambulance, Buglers and Drummers under own Chief Inspector.

SERVICE RIFLES.

Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons will draw their rifles from armoury between the hours of 5 and 5.30 p.m. on the date of the parade of their units, as ordered above.

NO. 1 SECTION.

Crown-Sergeant 683 Ford will take charge of No. 1 Section as from this date, vice Crown-Sergeant 701 Butterfield, promoted.

EQUIPMENT.

Equipment Vouchers for Summer uniform and boots have been issued to the respective Contractors in favour of the men whose names have been submitted.

BAND PRACTICES, 6.15 P.M.

Friday, May 3rd; Wednesday, May 8th; and Tuesday, May 14th. All existing exemptions granted to members of this unit are hereby cancelled.

By Order, T. F. HUGHES, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

May 1st, 1918.

RETURN OF THE MISSES WOODS.

Miss Aileen and Miss Doris Woods, who were in Hongkong some months ago and gave a number of very popular entertainments at various clubs and private gatherings, will appear again in the Chamber of Commerce Room on Tuesday next. They will only be able to give one performance, as they will be leaving the Colony on the 9th inst. During their recent visit to Manila they made a great impression and the *Cable News American*, speaks of them dancing "with a grace, charm and often-times reckless abandon that is seldom witnessed outside of the larger cities in the United States." Their ability is well-known here and there is little doubt that they will have a large audience at their farewell entertainment on the 7th inst., when they promise that their programme will include all the latest Broadway "hits."

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENTS.

The two most interesting tennis matches yesterday in the Hongkong C.C. Tennis Tournaments were those between M. W. Lo and F. E. Joseland and S. E. Green v. A. H. Rumjahn in the Open Championship Singles. The ground, owing to the rain on Tuesday, was in a slippery condition, the balls keeping low. In the match between Lo and Joseland carelessness deprived the latter of success in the first set, which Lo won by 6-3; Lo also won the second set, after a keen struggle, by 8-6. Joseland won the third set by 6-4. At one time it appeared that the game would have to be re-played, for in the fourth set neither player gave away a point needlessly, they seemed to be well matched and the hour was growing late. Eventually, however, Lo secured two successive games and won the set, 7-5.

S. E. Green won the match against A. H. Rumjahn by 1-6; 6-4; 6-3. Green started badly and in the second set Rumjahn led by 3-love. Then Green rallied and worried his opponent considerably by his excellent placing, and subsequently Rumjahn, who appeared tired out at the end of the second set, never looked like a possible winner.

The following were the results:—

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

M. W. Lo beat F. E. Joseland—6-3; 8-6; 4-6; 7-5.

S. E. Green beat A. H. Rumjahn—1-6; 6-4; 6-4; 6-3.

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Major Hammond and Miss Gordon (rec. 15) beat A. B. Harworth and Miss Robinson (rec. 4/0)—6-4; 6-3.

HANDICAP SINGLES "C."

H. W. Woyler (scr.) beat A. L. Boulton (scr.)—4-6; 6-4; 6-1.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

N. E. Kent and F. A. Rodmond beat A. Morse and J. R. Irvine—6-4; 4-6; 6-2; 6-4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following matches have been arranged for this afternoon:—

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Lt. Col. Crisp and Miss Ventris (own 2/0) v. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Brown (rec. 15/3).

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

S. E. Green and R. Abraham v. P. Wong and Yew Man Tsun.

CRICKET.

UNIVERSITY v. ROYAL NAVY.

This match was played on the University ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the home team by 27 runs.

Scores:—

UNIVERSITY.

A. J. Rumjahn, c Hudson, b Hack 3

C. Chon, b Godfrey 16

K. Brayshaw, b Godfrey 22

G. E. Marley, c Robinson, b Hack 7

J. D. Wright, retired 65

R. Ponsonby-Fane, c Breslin, b Robinson 49

W. Gittens, lb.w., b Robinson 15

Sam Kwok Lung, b Barclay 18

A. Ismael, not out 8

A. A. Rumjahn, c and b Hack 17

Extras 10

Total 232

ROYAL NAVY.

C. G. Robinson, b Marley 41

Sig. Hack, c Gittens, b Brayshaw 29

P. O. Hudson, c Ismael, b Marley 0

L. G. Godfrey, c Chon, b Ponsonby-Fane 53

Sub. L. Bathurst, b Wright 0

E. R. Lowell, b Wright 9

Pte. Akhurst, c A. A. Rumjahn, b Ismael 3

Pte. Breslin, c Gittens, b Brayshaw 4

Kinchen, c Ponsonby-Fane, b Brayshaw 17

Barclay, st. Ponsonby-Fane, b Brayshaw 25

Ryder, not out 8

Extras 16

Total 205

"FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA."

INTERESTING WAR FILM AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

Last night, the Victoria Theatre was patronised by a large audience, which included His Excellency the Governor and Lady May, to witness the exhibition of the war film of the Italian front, entitled, "From the Mountains to the Sea." The exhibition was in aid of Italian War Charities. The film depicted various phases in the earlier stages of the battle on the Italian front. There were scenes of concentrations of troops at several villages, and the advance on mountain summits. There was the massing of guns, ammunition, etc., and the ceaseless bombardment of the enemy positions. The work of mercy carried on by the Italian Red Cross was portrayed, with its attendant dangers, while at times there were glimpses of an attack at close quarters. The programme was interspersed with mirth-provoking comedies, and the Theatre orchestra rendered appropriate music.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[58]

[1528]

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

ACTION AGAINST OFFICIALS. MR. HALLIFAX IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

THE PROPER INTERPRETATION OF THE ORDINANCE.

The action which Li Hong Mi, a solicitor's interpreter whose deportation has been ordered, is bringing against the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and the Attorney-General was continued in the Full Court yesterday.

The plaintiff is represented by Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. Alabaster, O.B.E. instructed by Mr. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, while Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., and the Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appear for the defendants.

Mr. Sharp completed his statement for the defence in the morning and the afternoon was devoted to the examination and cross-examination of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Mr. Sharp, referring to the plaintiff's claim that he was wrongfully called upon to answer more than one charge at one time and in one and the same proceeding, pointed out the significance of the plural use of the words "allegations," "reports" and "grounds" for deportation which occurred in the Ordinance.

The Chief Justice: These charges or allegations are the outcome of evidence in the possession of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. He is justified in framing particular charges based on the allegations as a whole.

Mr. Sharp: That is the view before your Lordships. We do not think the Ordinance can be read in any other sense.

The plaintiff's claim that he was wrongfully accused of divers offences of such a vague and general character that it was impossible for him (in the absence of knowledge of the statements of the witnesses against him) to effectively make his defence to such offences or to state what witnesses—or other—evidence he desired to adduce in his own defence, was dealt with at some length.

Mr. Sharp contended that it was obviously right and reasonable that a person should be deported who had been found guilty of several wrongful acts and a course of misconduct, although it might be that if he had been guilty of one single act he would be given another chance. Their Lordships, he submitted, must assume that there was proper and adequate evidence on which to base these allegations, and he submitted that the Court must assume the evidence justified the particular allegations framed upon it.

Mr. Pollock admitted that the Court could not go into the merits of the case one way or the other, but it was monstrous for the Crown to ask the Court to assume that the evidence which was withheld was very damaging to the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: If the Governor-in-Council—the tribunal before which this case was heard—acted under statutory power it is not for us to enquire further.

Mr. Pollock: I never suggested that it was open to this Court to go into the case, but although the evidence is withheld from us your Lordships are asked to give an endorsement of the facts; that is what I protest against.

Mr. Sharp: Without going into the evidence at all your Lordships must assume that proper evidence existed and must assume also—it is the same point from a different aspect—that the evidence justified the particular allegations based upon them, that is to say, that the evidence enabled the legal advisers of the Crown to frame the allegations made, first, the general charges and, secondly, the particular charges. Having assumed so much there is really only one point to be considered—whether the Governor-in-Council, being satisfied that the evidence was sufficient to allow the charges being made, was justified in acting upon the general charges sustained by the general evidence and upon the particular charges sustained by the particular evidence.

Mr. Justice Gompertz remarked that a general charge could not be supported except by evidence of particular incidents.

Mr. Sharp submitted that that was not so. There might be evidence of a general character from its source was wholly trustworthy.

The Chief Justice said he was prepared to conceive that it was quite possible that the Attorney-General considered that the evidence was sufficient to support the charges, but he could not admit for one moment that that Court must assume that such evidence was sufficient. As they knew, the Attorney-General came into that Court from time to time, after framing indictments against individuals. Sometimes the indictments were challenged and sometimes the cases were dropped. From the mere fact of the Governor-in-Council acting upon certain allegations which were supposed to be based on sufficient grounds they were not to conclude that those grounds were sufficient.

It was agreed, however, that this was an alternative point which would not arise if the Crown's contention was upheld that the Governor-in-Council was not obliged to act judicially.

Mr. Sharp then dealt with the point raised that members of the Executive Council might have been misled into believing that all the evidence had been shown to the plaintiff by the phrase that "the accused had been duly examined." He pointed out that the phrase was "duly examined in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance" which, he contended, would induce anyone competent to deal with the matter to read the Ordinance.

Then there was the question that the order was invalidated by the presence of the Secretary of Chinese Affairs being on the Executive Council when the Order was made, but the Chief Justice intimated that no argument was needed under this heading.

THE SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS.

After the adjournment foriffin Mr. E. H. Sharp, the Secretary of Chinese Affairs was called upon to give evidence. He said he became acting Registrar-General on October 30th, 1911, receiving the substantive appointment in 1912. The Deportation Ordinance, 1912, was the first Ordinance which imposed statutory duties on the Registrar-General in connection with deportation. He was a member of the Executive Council about a month before that Ordinance came into force. On November 5th, 1917, Mr. Leo d'Almeida came to his office and informed him of the arrest of Li Hong Mi, proffering at the same time a request regarding bail. Witness telephoned to the Captain Superintendent of Police asking him to waive the usual formalities usual in such cases and to send plaintiff down for examination as soon as possible. His object was to facilitate the ordinary way under the Deportation Ordinance might not, quite probably, be examined by him on the same day as his arrest, and, in those circumstances, he would have to remain in goal for the night. When plaintiff was brought before him he put to him the usual statutory questions, and plaintiff raised no objection to answering them. There was no one present at the interview, the European Sergeant, who accompanied the plaintiff from the goal, being instructed to wait outside the room. Towards the end of the interview witness told the Police Sergeant to wait for a Police Magistrate to wait to hear the application for bail which would shortly be made. He was convinced that plaintiff understood the questions put to him. During the reading of the allegations plaintiff asked for a repetition here and there, showing that he was paying strict attention. When the reading was concluded witness made a motion as if to hand plaintiff the paper, accompanying this motion with some such question as "Are you satisfied?" but plaintiff waved aside the paper, thus showing that he was quite content. Had plaintiff asked for a copy of the questions he would have been supplied with one. Plaintiff made no request to be represented by a solicitor; if such a request had been made, witness would have refused it.

The Attorney-General asked what was the practice in such cases, but Mr. Pollock objected on the ground that any question of practice was irrelevant because this was the first occasion on which a British subject of Mr. Li Hong Mi's status had been tried under this Ordinance.

The question was allowed, however, and witness stated that prospective deportees were never allowed to appear with a solicitor before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Attorney-General then asked what was the practice as regards allowing prospective deportees to consult legal advisers before the interview took place. Mr. Pollock objected that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs could not possibly answer questions regarding anything which did not happen before him.

Subsequently the question was allowed in the form "What is the practice as regards allowing the prospective deportee to consult legal advisers before the interview with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, but during the time he is under the control of that official?" and the answer was that the accused party was never allowed to consult legal advisers during such period.

Continuing, witness stated that he asked plaintiff to name any witnesses that he would like to call. Plaintiff mentioned two and witness cautioned him to think well, because it might be that the value of the evidence given by witnesses he called to mind later would not be so great. The plaintiff replied that he understood this point. Subsequently, after plaintiff had consulted his solicitors, the witness offered to examine plaintiff again. It had not been the practice during his regime to show the accused parties the evidence upon which the allegations were based, except with trifling exceptions when the evidence

concerned, was police evidence. It had never been the practice to allow the accused to confront the witnesses and to cross-examine them, to supply accused with the names of the witnesses, to allow him to appear before the Governor-in-Council or to allow him to be represented, at any stage, by Counsel or solicitor. It was a common practice to include more than one offence in the allegations and the grounds of the Deportation Order followed the allegations in question. Orders were sometimes made on the ground of a "course of misconduct."

It was very rare that the accused party was present when his witnesses were examined. In this case the plaintiff did not ask to be present when Mr. Potter's evidence was taken.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Pollock: In spite of the fact that the Ordinance contemplated bail being allowed in order that an accused party should not spend a longer time than was necessary in goal, he personally considered that it was in the nature of a special concession to Mr. Li Hong Mi that his interview and application for bail were expedited as they were. He did not frame the charges against Li Hong Mi. He could not say definitely who did frame them but presumed it was a Government official.

Witness was then asked when he received the reports upon which the charges were based, but the Attorney-General objected on the ground that such a question might trench upon the point of privilege raised in regard to confidential matters.

Continuing, witness said he had seen all the reports and all the charges before the interview with Li Hong Mi took place. He considered it quite reasonable that the accused should be asked to reply to a wide general charge embracing a course of misconduct. Do you consider it reasonable that a man being tried for a criminal offence should have the evidence of witnesses withheld from him?—I don't follow your point.

For the first time under this Ordinance a British subject is liable to deportation for a criminal offence. Do you consider it reasonable for the Governor-in-Council to try a man for a criminal offence without giving him an opportunity of knowing the evidence against him?—Under the circumstances contemplated here, yes. The Ordinance would be unworkable except for this practice in carrying it out.

Why do you say it would be unworkable if you allowed the person primarily interested to know the evidence?—It would be largely valueless.

Why valueless?—Because there would be no further cases; no further evidence. The Chief Justice: It is quite obvious. It means that people would not come forward with evidence.

Mr. Pollock: Do you mean that the witnesses would not come forward? You cannot even disclose the evidence of the witnesses to the accused?—No, that necessitates giving a clue to the witnesses.

Do you mean a clue whereby the accused party would have an opportunity of making his defence?—A clue for identifying the witnesses.

Is it not very important, as a matter of fairness to the accused person, that he should know the evidence against him?—It is more important to the peace and good order of the Colony to carry out this procedure.

In the case of a British subject charged with a criminal offence, do you suggest that it is for the peace and good order of the Colony that the accused should not be told the evidence upon which the allegations are based?—Yes.

Mr. Pollock: All I can say is that the sooner this Ordinance is repealed the better.

Where a man is charged with the practice of making false evidence—you don't say whether it is documentary or verbal or in the transaction in which he is alleged to make false evidence—how can a man meet the case against him except by saying "I did not do such a thing"?—If the accused party can bring reliable witnesses to speak of his general character it will meet the case entirely.

Do you suggest, when a man is charged, on evidence with making a practice of preparing false evidence, that he can get out of that by calling some one to say he is a good man?—He must bring a sufficient number of reliable witnesses to that effect and then he would be free.

Do you suggest seriously to the Court that a man can get out of a definite charge of making false evidence by bringing a number of witnesses to say he is a decent sort of chap?—Reliable witnesses as to general character.

How can he deal with the actual charge?—He can answer it as generally as it is made.

All he can say is "I have never prepared false evidence"—If he can bring witnesses to substantiate him on that point then the case is finished.

How can he possibly call witnesses to support him? If he knew the specific charge he could, but he is not to know it. General evidence in proof of desirability against the charge of his undesirability is always accepted.

Do you suggest that general evidence of witnesses as to character will be accepted as evidence that a man has not done what someone else says he has done?—It is always accepted and given very full weight.

What do you mean by the term "improper exploitation of litigants"?—I looked it up and could not get the meaning. What does it convey to your mind?—Unnecessary promotion of litigation; it starts with that.

It might include a dozen different things?—It might include more than one.

A man cannot call in witnesses to say he had not made a practice of Champerty?—No, I suppose not.

A man cannot defend himself against a perfectly vague charge unless he has some details to cling to?—He would have to confine himself to a plain denial.

Reference was then made to other charges against the accused and witness remarked that the whole series of those general charges made a general "course of misconduct" which meant that witnesses of character on the other side could obviously be called.

Can you give the Court any good reason for charging a man with this general practice?—It is often necessary under this Ordinance to proceed on a general course of conduct any one item of which would not be sufficient to come to a criminal charge.

Do you mean to say this, that a whole number of little items are heaped up together in view of a Deportation Order being made against him?—Oh, no.

In view of such a possibility?—Oh, no. The Deportation Order is made following a sufficient number of reports to establish a course of conduct.

Then you suggest that a whole number of reports may be added together?—That is the view.

Do you suggest that is reasonable and fair to the accused party?—That is the old interpretation of the Ordinance.

Would you consider it reasonable and fair if applied to yourself?—If I came within the Deportation Ordinance, yes. Surely, you do not contend that would be reasonable?—If it is necessary for the peace and good order of the Colony it would be reasonable.

Do you suggest that it is essential to the good order of the Colony, that not merely a solicitor's interpreter, but that a solicitor or a barrister might be charged with an offence of a general course of alleged misconduct?—do you suggest that would be reasonable?—The witnesses against him lurking in the background, afraid to come forward to stand the light of day. Do you suggest that is reasonable?—If so our liberties are in great danger.

The Chief Justice: That is certainly the gist of Mr. Hallifax's answers. He says the end justifies the means. He says that the Ordinance is of exceptional character, passed for exceptional purposes, and I understand his statement to mean that the ordinary ideas with regard to establishing a man's guilt do not apply. What is the effect of his answers, and that may be the proper construction of the Ordinance. He says that if he himself were charged under the Ordinance he would not expect the usual rigors.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: His answer would be "I am a good man and therefore I could not do these things," and I suppose in that case he would call the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman of the Club, and perhaps, a member of the Bar to testify for him.

The Chief Justice: Whether that answer would prevail I don't know.

Mr. Pollock: The members of the Executive Council must be exceedingly soft-hearted, if they pay much attention to that plea. I am afraid a hard-hearted Police Magistrate would not pay much attention to evidence of that character when a man was charged on evidence.

Mr. Pollock, to witness: Assuming for the sake of argument that there is some evidence of the practice of dishonest conduct, do you suggest that a man could get out of that by denying it and calling general evidence?

Several questions of a similar nature were put and Mr. Hallifax replied that a man was charged with being a bad character and he was given the lines on which the charge of bad character was based. In such a case a man would produce evidence of good character if he could. Witness did not think such a procedure was unfair to the accused.

With reference to the preparation of false evidence, was such evidence documentary or verbal?—I cannot remember the details and if I did remember I should have to refuse to answer.

The Chief Justice: I do not understand that the Crown's contention is that the ordinary criminal procedure has been adopted in accordance with the ordinary ideas of natural justice in a Criminal Court. I understand them to say that the Ordinance is an exceptional procedure, laying down exceptional procedure. I do not think that they contend for a moment that the procedure is in accordance with the procedure in a Criminal Court. If they do say so I have no hesitation in saying that the ordinary principles of justice have not been applied. The main point to decide is, whether their interpretation of the Ordinance is correct, in that the Ordinance provides a special procedure, which excludes the ordinary procedure of the Courts.

The Chief Justice remarked that he put that point as it might shorten Mr. Pollock's cross-examination. Mr. Pollock submitted that it had been laid down that the Court should lean against any construction of an Ordinance which was unreasonable and contrary to natural justice. The object of his cross-examination was to show that the Crown's construction of the Ordinance was an unreasonable one.

The case was then adjourned.

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SLAZENGER'S AND AYRE'S

1918

TENNIS BALLS

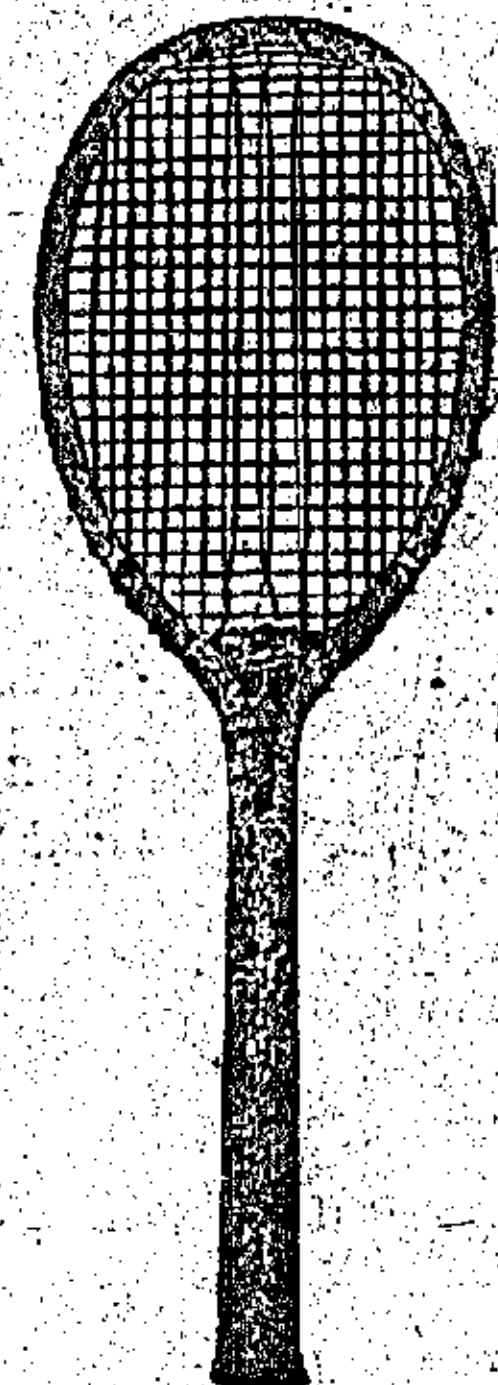
PACKED IN SEALED TIN BOXES.

MOST APPROVED MODELS IN

TENNIS RACKETS

INCLUDING

AYRE'S No. 1 "SLOTTED THROAT,"
THE "IZ," "LAMBERT CHAMBERS,"
BUSSEY'S FAMOUS "DEMON DRIVER,"
"VANTAGE," "TOURNAMENT,"
THE "LEE."



TENNIS POSTS.

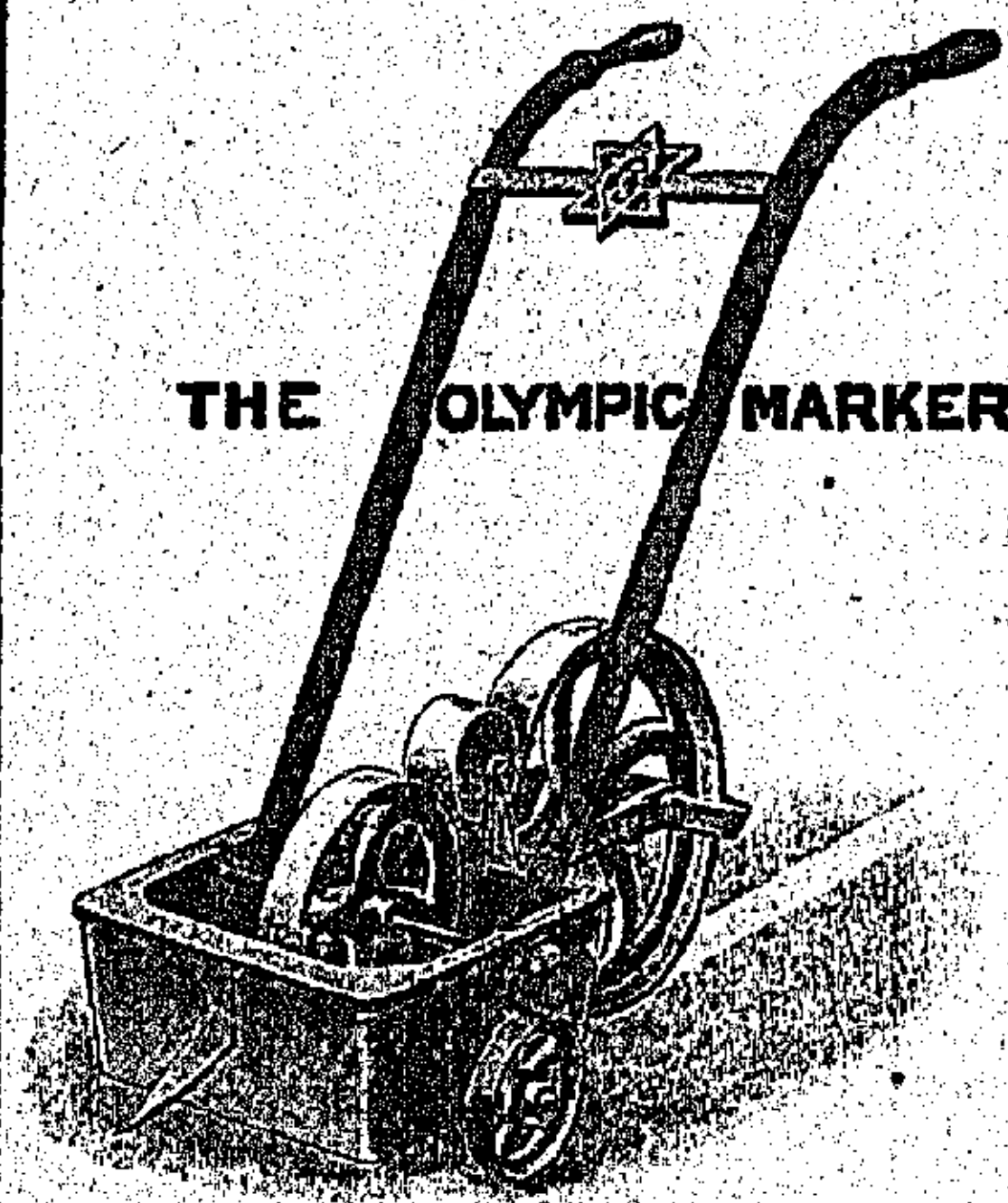
RACKET COVERS.

CENTRE GUIDES.

COURT MARKING
PINS.

LAWN MOWERS.

RESTRINGING AND REPAIRS
BY COMPETENT WORKMEN.



BALATA

BELTING

DICK'S — THE ORIGINAL BALATA BELTING

HAS TENSILE STRENGTH, FLEXIBILITY, DURABILITY.

NO STRETCHING—NO SLIPPING.

THE SUPERIOR BELTING

Sole Agents.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Hotel Manstons, Mission Buildings,
HONGKONG. CANTON.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 546

"ATLAS" REGD

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

WEAR

AND

DYE

GUARANTEED.



With Stiff
or Soft
Double Cuff.

This High-Class make is Better-Made,
Better-Materials and Better-Cut—thus
ensuring perfect comfort—than other
makes.



WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 123, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS, 1917.

With Index, Price 2/6.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

IN Kowloon, a LIVER and WHITE POINTER DOG, answers to the Name of "MAX". Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, No. 1, Ormsby Villas, Granville Road, Kowloon.

1918.]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

CLOSING CRUISE SEASON 1917/1918.

NOTICE.

THE CLOSING DAY of the Yachting Season and Prize Presentation will take place at the Club House, North Point, on SATURDAY, 4th May. The attendance of Members and friends is requested from 3 P.M. onwards.

D. K. BLAIR,
Sailing Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1918. [1918]

FOR SALE.

ONLY \$250 PEARL THREAD-NECK-LACE, and \$25 PEARL EARRINGS, REAL RUSSIAN PEARLS. Apply from 12-2 and 4-7 p.m., Lieut. SNARSKI, of Russian Navy, Room 64, KING EDWARD HOTEL. [1918]

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

THE Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, M.A., has been appointed Headmaster from this date, vice Mr. LIZARD. H. COPLEY MOYLE, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 1st May, 1918. [1918]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership between WILLIAM LOGAN and BERNARDINO BASTO in the Business of Share and General Brokers heretofore carried on under the firm name of LOGAN & BASTO has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding contracts entered into on or before this date in the name of the said firm will be carried out by Messrs. PERRY, SMITH & FLEMING, who are hereby authorized to liquidate the firm.

W. LOGAN,
B. BASTO.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1918.

WITH reference to the above I beg hereby to give Notice that as from this date I will carry on Business of Share and General Broker under the style of W. LOGAN & Co.

W. LOGAN.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1918.

WITH reference to the above I beg hereby to give Notice that as from this date I will carry on Business of Share and General Broker under the style of BASTO & Co.

B. BASTO.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1918. [1918]

NOTICE.

JOHN BELL IRVING, junior, DALLAS GERRARD, MERCEDES BERNARD, THOMAS SHAW FURBER and ALFRED THOMAS SMITH have this day been admitted Members of and authorized to Sign the name of our company.

We have authorized WILLIAM SHERLOCK DUMFRIES and CHARLES WILLIAMSON BESWICK to Sign for the Company "per Procuration". JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st May, 1918. [1918]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to the winding up of our Business we have to-day instructed our Solicitor, Mr. LEO D'ALMADA & Co., to collect all outstanding debts due to us. Our customers are therefore requested to kindly pay their accounts to Mr. LEO D'ALMADA & Co., of Old Supreme Court Building, Hongkong, as soon as possible, and his receipts for same shall be a valid discharge.

Hongkong, 26th day of April, 1918.

THE SHU CHEONG FIRM,
Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters,
No. 12, Wellington Street. [1918]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Society.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1918. [1918]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1918. [1918]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1918. [1918]

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917. The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 30th day of April, to MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1918. [1918]

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 18th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions:

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 shares of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company of 2,000 shares of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized pursuant to Section 188 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

Dated the 18th day of April, 1918.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers. [1918]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st February, 1918, and for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock Noon April 27th to 12 o'clock Noon May 11th.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents. [1918]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, at Noon. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents. [1918]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3651 for 25 Shares Nos. 11410 to 11445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCISCO DE PAULA CERRATO late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1918. [1918]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1908 for Shares numbered 2677/2684 and 4401/4408, issued to him, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Dated 4th day of April, 1918. [1918]

INTIMATIONS

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology and Therapeutics. A course of 100 LECTURES is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919 between the hours of 4-5 P.M. on any day except SATURDAY. Applications should reach the Registrar not later than May 6th, 1918.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members Advertised to be held on SATURDAY, the 27th April, is unavoidably postponed until SATURDAY, the 11th May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1918. [1918]

WANTED.

WANTED by a European Firm in India an EXPERT, European, Chinese or American, who has a thorough practical experience in the manufacture of glass from side cuttings and bones. Good salary to a reliable man. Apply in the first instance with copies of testimonials.

MANAGER,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1917

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received Instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 14th day of May, 1918, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

situate in Barker Road, at The Peak, and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as

"TUSCULUM,"

and garden tennis court thereto attached, IN ONE LOT.

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 29,760 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years.

Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7,800 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,
1, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Vendors' Solicitors,
or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1918. [1918]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 10, MIDDLE ROAD, Kowloon. Up-to-date EUROPEAN TWO-STORY HOUSE, overlooking Harbour, 6 Large and Airy Rooms.

NO. 1, CAENARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-built EUROPEAN BUNGALOW, good locality.

Apply to—
YU KAM HING,
c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MARTEE.
1916

TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
1875

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
40, Connaught Road Central. [1918]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

LUSTLAUGH, 57, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1918]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1918]

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 103, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.

Apply to—
C. H. GALE,
P.W.D. [1918]

FOR SALE.

ON MOUNT PARISH, WANCHAI, a well-built Four-Roomed House with Garden, Electric Light, Gas and Telephone installed. Apply to

D. V. STEVENSON,
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON. [1918]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and

Palatable Drink.

Particularly suited for Tennis,

Shooting and Bathing

Parties.

BOTTLES \$1.20 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 70 CTS. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 436.

has been opposed to any intervention. This is the *Osaka Asahi*, a journal which occupies a position in Japan much the same as the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Liverpool Mercury* or the *Yorkshire Post* occupies in England—that is, as an organ of the mercantile interests. The *Osaka Asahi* even, perhaps, speaks with greater authority than the English journals mentioned, because in Japan, especially since the war, the wealth of the country has been largely concentrated in the south-west, where the number of new millionaires paying taxes which qualify them for a seat in the Upper House of the Japanese Diet is extraordinary. Speaking for these classes, it is not surprising that the *Osaka Asahi* should view with disapproval any adventure which would lead to a dispersal of Japan's new-found wealth or impose any restrictions upon her commercial energies. It is to be believed, however, that the *Osaka Asahi* does not represent merely selfish motives, but that there is at the back a feeling that any intervention of Japan in Siberia would not help the Allies and would serve further to complicate matters which are already complicated enough. The Japanese may be supposed to have profited by the lessons of the war, and one of the lessons that seems clearest is that precipitate action more often leads to harm than good, and that, the relations between cause and effect being so often obscure, the actual and manifest benefits to be derived from any new adventure must obviously outweigh all possible or probable disadvantages. Japanese intervention in Siberia has been regarded with misgivings from many quarters, not only in Japan but in America and the Allied countries. Cable correspondents too often convey favourable opinion and disregard the unfavourable, perhaps on the principle that it is more heartening to hear views in support of any action than views which express discouragement or doubt. However this may be, the idea was certainly conveyed to the Far East that there was a general consensus of opinion abroad in favour of Japan taking action in Siberia. An examination of the evidence, however, does not confirm this view. It goes to show that there is a large body of well-considered opinion which, if it does not oppose such action altogether, demands that it should only be taken under guarantees openly given and firmly adhered to. It is noteworthy that the American warship at Vladivostok did not join with the British and Japanese in landing bluejackets. A part of the American Press was favourable, but there was a no less authoritative section unfavourable, and these were not merely the Hearst papers, which might be expected to take the line of opposition simply because of their anti-Japanese policy. In England, also, there was a body of opinion which viewed the proposal with doubt, expressed by the *Manchester Guardian* in the provinces and the *Daily News* in the metropolis. Thus both in Japan and abroad there is a body of opinion in opposition which might well serve to suspend further action temporarily if it did not cause the idea to be abandoned. It appears now that the matter rests largely with Japan. There has been no formal exchange of Notes on the matter, but there have been informal communications between Japan and the Allies as individual Powers. These communications virtually leave Japan a free hand, although, to give all actions an international character, there will be co-operation on the part of the Allies. The question that is being asked since the landing at Vladivostok is—what next? Are the bluejackets to be quietly withdrawn again, or is further action to be taken? Apart from the militarist organs, the major part of the Japanese Press favours withdrawal rather than the creation of any misunderstanding with Russia. There is reason to believe, however, that the Japanese Government is in receipt of information that does not encourage the idea of any early withdrawal, although Vladivostok itself may not be the scene of any further developments. As to whether the German prisoners-of-war have or have not been armed there are conflicting announcements. Harbin is the chief source of news in North Manchuria, and very little that comes from there is reliable. There has, however, been a certain amount of friction between the Chinese authorities and the Bolsheviks.

owing to the former taking the side of the anti-Bolsheviks as the advocates of law and order. This, perhaps, may be the first step towards China regaining control over North Manchuria, which, on the principle of self-determination, should certainly be under Chinese administration actually and not merely theoretically. Japan, possibly, would not disapprove of any action on China's part in this direction; she might even be disposed to assist her to gain this end, in which case, of course, the occupation of Vladivostok would prove very useful. Such action could not be taken as inimical to Russia. It would simply mean that Russia should settle her internal quarrels on Russian territory and not prejudice the interests of other countries by allowing enemy influence to exploit her disorganisation.

There were five cases of cerebro-spinal fever and five deaths from the disease in the Colony during the 24 hours of Tuesday. All the sufferers were Chinese.

The presentation of prizes in connection with the races of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will take place at the Club House on Saturday—the closing day of the yachting season.

Major-General A. L. Walker, who died recently at the age of 78, joined the Army in 1860 and saw active service in the same year, when he fought in the China war and was present at the capture of Peking.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Colonial Government, \$500; Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., \$50; China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., \$158.94.

Lieut.-Colonel G. A. H. Beatty, D.S.O., of the Indian Cavalry, who has been awarded a bar to his D.S.O., was recently appointed a brigade commander. He served in China during the Boxer troubles of 1900, and gained his D.S.O. while commanding a Field Force in Liberia in 1903.

During the past three years the Shanghai branch of the Patriotic League has raised \$14,371 8s. 11d., which has enabled the Central Committee to present to the Government three seaplanes and one aeroplane. The Committee now asks Britons to make another effort in order to provide the fifth and sixth machines bearing the name of the Shanghai Branch.

The Rev. W. H. Foster-Pegg, who was Chaplain to the Forces in Hongkong about a year previous to the outbreak of war, has been presented by the Duke of Devonshire with the vicarage of Edensor, near Bakewell (says *Truth*), which is worth altogether about 2400 a year, with residence. This model village is just outside Chatsworth Park. The Rev. Foster-Pegg was reported killed in the early days of the war.

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG WOO SAN PO.")

CANTON, May 1st.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

The Tuchen has wired to the Civil Governor requesting him to return to Canton as soon as possible. We learn that the Civil Governor has replied that he is unwell, and that he will return as soon as he has recovered.

NAM HUNG FRONT.

Commander Li Kan-yuen has reported that Northern troops retook the Nam Hung city, and were repulsed. A number of strongholds and trenches have been built on the outskirts of the city, and every measure for maintaining a sound defence has been carried out.

Commander Li Lieh-kwan has received instructions to lead his army to the north borders at once.

WAR PRISONERS.

It is reported that over 2,000 prisoners have been captured by Canton troops in Yeung Kong and on other fronts. Most of them are Yunnanese and it is said that they will be enlisted in the Yunnanese Armies in Canton.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

The Provincial Assembly, which was re-opened recently, will shortly be closed again owing to the depleted condition of the Treasury.

THE PROPOSED LOAN.

The Tuchen has again instructed the Treasurer to discuss the matter of the proposed loan. It was reported that the loan was to be made by a merchant, who would take the telephone office as security. The amount of \$750,000 was to meet military expenditure.

CITIES CAPTURED.

It is reported that Commander Sum Hung-ying has retaken the Lui Chow city and the adjacent city of On Po. General Lung's Headquarters were established in the latter place.

We are informed that General Lung has ordered his son, Lung Tsai-kin, to lead ten regiments of new soldiers from King Chow to the Lui Chow front.

Several ex-military leaders have gone to consult with Lung upon the matter of bringing up fresh forces.

THE WAR.

GERMANS FAIL IN FIRST PHASE OF BATTLE.

FRENCH SECURE LOCRE VILLAGE.

HOLLAND'S RELATIONS WITH BELLIGERENTS.

PASSENGER VESSEL TORPEDOED.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

FRENCH SECURE LOCRE.

LONDON, April 30th.
12.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—French counter-attacks yesterday forenoon and evening drove out the enemy from the remainder of the ground he gained in the morning in the neighbourhood of Loivre and captured a number of prisoners and secured the whole village.

After the heavy repulse inflicted on the enemy, the night was comparatively quiet. On the northern battlefield our lines advanced slightly at night-time eastward of Villers-Bretonneux.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSION OF DETERMINED ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, April 29th.
11.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Following a very intense bombardment strong enemy forces violently attacked the British and French positions from the neighbourhood of Metenon to Zillebeke.

The enemy also attacked the Belgians northward of Ypres.

Very severe fighting developed on the whole Allied front.

The Twenty-fifth, the Forty-ninth, and Twenty-first British Divisions completely repulsed all attempts to enter our positions, despite a constant succession of determined attacks in great strength, and they maintained their line intact. The enemy's losses were very heavy.

The French repulsed heavy attacks on the hills about Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge.

At points the enemy penetrated a short distance into the French positions, but they were quickly driven out, and a greater part of the ground was regained by counter-attacks.

The Belgians repulsed all attacks, after sharp fighting, inflicting severe casualties.

Fighting is continuing at certain points along the Allied battlefronts.

Owing to bad weather our aeroplanes dropped only a few bombs at various targets.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

LONDON, April 30th.
4.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent, telegraphing today, stated:—By 11.30 this morning, the Germans had fought their way through near Loivre as far as Hyde Park Corner between Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge.

This was one of the critical moments of the day, but the French counter-attacks fiercely, and an hour later they had pressed back the Germans on the flanks and held them in the centre. By three o'clock the French were holding the ground east of Konderhot farm and Loivre Chateau, also part of Loivre village, and the southern slopes of Scherpenberg.

Henceforward the position became steadily more satisfactory, and by half-past five the French had retaken all the lost ground, except a narrow strip at Hyde Park Corner. This morning they possess the whole of Loivre, including the hotly-contested Hospice.

The Allied line has been advanced between La Clytte and Kemmel.

In the south we also made progress, slightly improving our position around Villers-Bretonneux.

THE DAY IN OUR FAVOUR.

LONDON, April 29th.
10.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—The enemy infantry attack developed over a wide front extending north of Voormezele nearly to Metenon. The strategic object was apparently a crab-claw movement converging upon the hill chain towards Mont Cats. This front is held by the French in the centre, and by our divisions on the flanks. The enemy's failure to make progress at Loivre has undoubtedly influenced the enemy to resort to crushing tactics, but the news so far is eminently satisfactory, as up to this afternoon the day is in our favour.

GERMANY SUFFERS TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT.

The infantry attack began at six o'clock with an attempt to advance towards Scherpenberg. This was completely held up at first. During the morning the battle extended above Voormezele. Although Ypres was not attacked, the bombardment extended to that place. An enemy reconnaissance in force against the Belgians was repulsed. Everywhere on the battlefield terrible punishment is being inflicted on the enemy, who has thrown in divisions with a lavish disregard of the sacrifices. Once again he is paying the full price for no result.

THE DAY'S STORY.

The Germans, realising they were not making progress, have modified their crab-claw idea, and fighting developed into a more direct attempt against Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge. The Germans are making an intense use of their great artillery strength, but the French garrisons on the hills have splendid cover. Their "seventy-fives" and our field-guns furiously reply. The air is full of aeroplanes, mostly observing. It is abundantly clear that when the day's story is told it will be all to the glory of the French and British arms.

GERMAN ATTACK HAS FAILED.

The battle is not yet over, but for the attack which has been in progress for seven or eight hours without making any headway, it is not premature to say it has failed. The German Army will be weakened by many thousands by sunset to-day, for they have been fighting all day in the open, while the French and British have scarcely anywhere left their prepared defences.

GERMANS' DISASTROUS DEFEAT.

LONDON, April 30th.
7.15 a.m.

Correspondents agree that the Germans have suffered nothing less than a disastrous defeat in the first phase of the battle consequent upon their desperate attempt to capture the line of hills which the Allies hold, and which endangers their possession of Mont Kemmel. They have probably used 13 Divisions from east of Ypres to southwards, with two or more in the north, and the violence of the gunfire of both sides was never greater and continuous during any period of the war. The successful defence made the day the bloodiest so far for the enemy, as attack after attack was smashed by our artillery and infantry.

The Germans had already suffered very heavily on Sunday, when concentrations of troops were caught and shattered by our gunfire. Their waves yesterday were mowed down and the British wings of the French centre neither broke nor bent.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 29th.

A wireless German official report states:—The total number of prisoners captured at Mont Kemmel is 7,000. Fifty-three guns and 233 machine-guns were also captured.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

Paris, April 30th.

A communiqué states:—There was a somewhat violent artillery duel north and south of the Avre, in the sector of Noyon, and on the south bank of the Oise.

Our patrols were active on the whole of this front, and brought back prisoners. Our fire repulsed enemy detachments on the right of the Meuse and in Upper Alsace, and we took prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY DETACHMENT DISPERSED.

Paris, April 30th.

A communiqué states:—There was reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Avre and in the region of Ploemont.

An enemy detachment attempted to cross the Oise east of Warenes, and was caught by our fire and dispersed.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down on the 27th inst.

Our machines dropped 6,000 kilograms of bombs on enemy establishments.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS RESUMED.

Paris, April 30th.

The long-range gun is again bombarding Paris.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE AIR FORCE DEBATE.

LONDON, April 30th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baird, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Ministry, replying to the debate on the Air Force, said that our air losses for the past month were practically the same as those for April, 1917, when a similar activity reigned for air supremacy. German machines seen to crash were alone three-and-a-half times over those of last April. During the recent offensive our establishment of machines was never more than three short. (Cheers.)

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

C.P.R. STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Y.M.C.A. WORKERS ON BOARD.

HOLYHEAD, April 30th.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Orona* has been torpedoed and sunk. One hundred and ten passengers, including 57 Americans going to France on Y.M.C.A. work and five ladies, were saved.

Three of the crew are missing. It is reported that an engineer was killed by the explosion.

The survivors of the *Orona* state that altogether 250 were on board. The ship was torpedoed and the boilers blew up three minutes later. The survivors were half-an-hour in the boats.

When on board a destroyer the American survivors sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," "God Save the King," and "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

When the destroyer was berthed Lord French came on board and congratulated the Americans on their escape.

The Captain of the *Orona*, interviewed, said when he was on the bridge he felt a bump, and realising that the vessel was torpedoed he ordered the boats to be lowered. All behaved quite coolly and they filled the boats in five minutes. The *Orona* sank in ten minutes. The submarine was invisible.

Several of the Y.M.C.A. party said that if they could return to America they would stir up the country against the cowardly Germans.

[We are informed by Mr. J. H. Wallace, the local agent of the C.P.O.S., Ltd., that the *Orona* is not one of his company's fleet, unless it is a very recent acquisition. There is a vessel named the *Orona* owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which was built at Belfast in 1906, of 9,000 tons.]

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

EXPORTS FROM DUTCH INDIES.

NEW YORK, May 1st.

Officials are perturbed over the embargo on exports from the Dutch Indies from April 22nd, especially the embargo on tin, as supplies are needed for munitions and for food preservation. The American production is only 90 tons, and probably Bolivia will be looked to for supplies.

THE BAKU OIL WELLS.

AMSTERDAM, May 1st.

The export of petroleum from Baku has ceased. It is reported that the oil wells have been destroyed.

HOLLAND AND THE BELLIGERENTS.

NETHERLANDS' "PECULIAR UNSOUND VIEWS."

AMSTERDAM, May 1st.

The Foreign Minister presented to the States-General an "Orange Book" dealing with a variety of questions which have arisen between Holland and the belligerents since December, 1916.

In a memorandum dated October 5th, 1917, relating to the Dutch regulations regarding the admittance of captured ships to Dutch ports, particularly in the case of the German vessel *Marie*, alleged to have been captured by a British ship, which entered the port of Tandjong-priok, Java, the British Government strongly protested against the "peculiar unsound views" adopted or invented by the Netherlands Government during the present war in matters of international law, and expressed surprise at the association of the name of The Hague with such views, which were bound to be a serious factor for the British Government's consideration in deciding the meeting-place of future legislative conferences.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL DUCHESNE.

PARIS, May 1st.

The death is announced of General Duchesne, Commander of the Expeditionary Corps to Madagascar in 1894.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 1st.

The silver market is quiet.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

MAINTENANCE OF ENEMY ALIENS IN U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, April 30th.

The State Department announces that Germany, through the Swiss and Swedish Legations, must pay for the keep of enemy aliens interned in the United States, also their families.

A National Committee is being formed in order to raise subscriptions to assist law-abiding enemy aliens who have become objects of charity.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

GERMAN CAVALRY ON GERMANO-DUTCH FRONTIER.

AMSTERDAM, April 30th.

Strong detachments of German cavalry have been observed in the neighbourhood of Eschene, according to the Roosendaal Correspondent of the *Maasbode*.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

MAY LEAD TO INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

LONDON, April 30th.

The *Times* correspondent at Tokyo says that Baron Mizuno has been appointed Minister of the Interior, in succession to Baron Goto, and announces that he will pursue the aggressive policy of Baron Motono.

This is interpreted to mean that Japan is ready to intervene in Siberia, but must have a mandate from the Powers and an absolutely free hand. The resignation of the Cabinet is believed to be imminent and a Coalition Ministry is probable.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

COSSACKS DEFEAT HUNGARIANS.

LONDON, April 30th.

The *Times* correspondent at Peking says that the Siberian Cossack leader, General Semenov, has defeated 500 armed Hungarian prisoners, who tried to prevent the junction of General Semenov's troops with another body of Cossacks.

A GERMAN MILLIONAIRE'S HORROR OF REPATRIATION.

BRANDENBURG, April 30th.

Mr. Frederick Brandauer, the millionaire pen manufacturer, has committed suicide by taking venereal at the Isle of Wight, where he was interned.

He was recently notified of repatriation, but said that he would rather die than return to Germany. He left a letter saying that the agony of death was nothing compared with the agony of repatriation.

HUNGARIAN CABINET CRISIS.

ZURICH, April 30th.

A message from Budapest states that Dr. Wekerle, owing to his inability to reach an agreement on the details of the Franco-Belgian Reform Bill, has declined to form a Cabinet.

EMPEROR KARL APPEALS TO ITALY.

STOCKHOLM, April 30th.

The Catholic International Press Agency of Switzerland announces that the Emperor Karl is making a fresh effort to secure peace, and he appeals to Italy to consider the matter well in her own interests.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

LONDON, April 29th.
10.40 p.m.

Swedish papers print a telegram emanating from Berlin stating that an entire fleet of British transports is waiting in the Channel to bring the British Army home in case of need. The Admiralty has informed Reuter's Agency that the report is absolutely without foundation.

GERMANY'S FUNCTION IN THE WORLD.

FUTURE BELONGS TO GERMANY.

LONDON, April 30th.

Writing in *Der Tag*, Colonel Buddecke, of the German General Staff, argues against peace without victory. "Whereas the other European countries have passed the climax of their history Germany, which is eternally young and newly invigorated, is obviously admirably qualified with her *Kultur* to maintain the peace of the world. The future belongs to Germany as the conqueror's prize."

HARDEN CHAMPIONS LICHNOWSKY.

AMSTERDAM, April 30th.

Herr Harden, writing in *Die Zukunft*, declares that no impartial court could condemn Prince Lichnowsky, whose Memorandum contains no essential statement and no main idea which can be contradicted.

MAY DAY IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 30th.

The Executive of the French Socialist Party has issued a manifesto deciding not to hold demonstrations on May Day. "German imperialism is seeking to secure a crushing victory in the West similar to the East, and therefore it is the primary duty of all citizens to defend the country."

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

THE GERMAN DEMANDS.

WASHINGTON, April 29th.

Germany demands the immediate release of all Russian war-prisoners, while the sick are to remain in Russia under the care of neutral physicians. Germany will only release unfit Russians.

THE RESTORATION RUMOUR.

LONDON, April 30th.

French newspapers are of opinion that the rumours of a restoration of Czarism in Russia are probably a German manoeuvre in order to discredit prominent Russian pro-Entente personalities. The papers point out that it is to the interest of Germany that trouble should arise in Petrograd in order to justify German intervention.

It is suspected here that the German inquiry at Moscow regarding events in Petrograd is merely camouflage, as it is asserted that the Germans are fully aware of what is happening in Petrograd.

WHITE GUARDS CAPTURE VIBORG.

COPENHAGEN, April 30th.

The White Guards have captured Viborg, which is the last strong fortress of the Red Guards.

Nearly all the defenders were killed.

GENERAL KORNILOFF.

AMSTERDAM, April 30th.

The German papers contradict the report that General Korniloff died of wounds, and say he was marching on Orenburg, not with the object of the restoration of the Monarchy, but to convulse Parliament.

GERMANY SOLICITOUS.

LONDON, April 30th.

The German Government has taken up the Swedish Press reports of disturbances in Petrograd and the restoration of the monarchy.

Von den Busche, the Foreign Under-Secretary, has telegraphed to Sir Irbach, the Ambassador at Moscow, and mentions the Swedish reports. He says that he has received a letter from Petrograd, dated April 13th, stating that a monarchist pronouncement was imminent and that the Grand Duke Alexieff and MM. Gutchoff, Miliukoff and Rodzianko are in Petrograd.

Von den Busche suggests that the reports are not improbable and asks for a telegraphic reply.

CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 30th.

In the House of Commons Mr. J. G. Butcher asked—Has the Premier obtained advice regarding the illegality of the present conspiracy in Ireland to render the enforcement of conscription in Ireland impossible?

Mr. H. E. Duke replied—The Government will be advised as the occasion demands on questions of law.

Major J. R. Newman drew attention to the fact that 17 King's Counsel in Ireland had pledged themselves to resist conscription.

Mr. Duke replied—The Attorney-General for Ireland is considering the matter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 30th.

No decision has been reached at the Conference of British and American Labourites as regards the International Peace Conference.

The American Delegates have left on a visit to the Western Front, after which the Conference with the British Labourites will be resumed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DOG SHOW.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have read with much interest the letter from your correspondent, "A Tyke," in this morning's issue of your paper, in which he makes a few criticisms with regard to the dogs at last Saturday's show, and, having been an interested breeder for the past five years of one class which were very prominent in the show and of which there were some very excellent specimens on exhibit, I feel I must encroach on the valuable columns of your paper with a view to pointing out his lack of knowledge in this class.

I refer, in particular, to the special class for Japanese poodles, and would ask, first of all, if all those dogs under this class were really Japanese poodles. Personally, I say they were not, and the majority of them, without doubt, were Pekinese poodles, a much more treasured lapdog than the former breed, especially among the aristocracy of our home country, to say nothing about the number seen in the foreign homesteads of Far Eastern cities.

I will not dwell on the different points between the classes of poodles, for I might enlighten the judges at the recent show too much in what they evidently lack; but I should like to hear any views on these classes by any of your interested readers expressed through the medium of your columns, which I would thank you to publish.—I am, sir,

A POODLE.

Hongkong, May 1st, 1918.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

"A Tyke's" letter of yesterday in the local papers shows him to be the possessor of a very mean kind of spirit, because the first thing that a man with any common-sense must say after reading that letter is: "Why on earth didn't such a paragon among dog judges offer his services to the Committee before the show took place?" I am sure they would have welcomed him.

Mr. Gegg and his Committee are to be heartily congratulated on the excellence of Saturday's show, and it must have been very exasperating to them to read "Tyke's" piffle.

Dog-fanciers, as a rule, specialise in one type of dog, at the same time having a general knowledge of other breeds; but "Tyke's" intimate knowledge of dogs, both great and small, smatters very much of hand-to-mouth book knowledge; in fact, he probably made his notes at the show with his Guide-Book on Dogs in front of him.

The reference by name to various English champions is ridiculous when one considers for a second the difference in every condition and circumstance. Personally, I think it must have been a source of some pleasure to those who visited the show to know that the Colony possessed so many excellent dogs.

Another point about "Tyke" is that although he hid his vast and comprehensive knowledge under a bushel before the show, he had no qualms about wasting a column of all the local newspapers after it.

Enclosing a donation for the Red Cross for the privilege of using your columns.—I am, sir, Yours faithfully,

COMMON SENSE.

1st May, 1918.

[We have had some considerable experience of shows of various kinds and cannot recall a case in which the verdicts of the judges met with unanimous approval. We think, however, that our correspondent is a little unfair to sneer at "A Tyke" on the ground that he did not offer his services to the Committee as a judge. The assurance that he would have been welcomed scarcely accords with the opinion that his letter was a waste of space.—Ed., H.D.P.]

THE MACAO ELECTIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The statements made in this morning's paper regarding my election as Deputy for Macao being far from the truth, permit me to enlighten you and those it may interest on the subject.

As soon as it was known in Macao that the elections for Deputy and Senator were forthcoming I was requested by a number of leading citizens of this Colony to present myself as Deputy for Macao. A group of Republican democrats, however, were averse to this, proposing the former Deputy, M. Velinho Corrao, should be elected; and only a week ago H.E. the Governor presented the Government candidates, Messrs. Cabral and Pereira.

The voters were not searched at, they entered the hall, nor was there the slightest apprehension that any unpleasantness might arise. The tumult, your informant alludes to, being the satisfaction expressed by those who were interested and had worked for my return.

The protests presented by the opposing parties were mere jurid

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TO
**CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE**

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

SAILINGS ON OR ABOUT	
"MONTEAGLE" ... 13th May.	"MONTEAGLE" ... 30th July.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 22nd May.	"EMPEROR OF ASIA" ...
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 17th July.	"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 11th Sept.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 17th July.	"MONTEAGLE" ... 8th Oct.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings
and reservation of accommodation, also literature
of trips and descriptive literature apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
Phone 742.
HONGKONG.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT
SAID and MARSEILLES

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT
SAID and MARSEILLES

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
PORT SAID and MARSEILLES

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to
Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and
through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC.,
apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

INLO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Fri. 3rd May, 7 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri. 3rd May, 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Wed. 8th May, 7 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri. 10th May, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Sat. 11th May, 11 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at
Singapore and Penang.
Steamers from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at
Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light
and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,
sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through
Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through
M. S. N. L. LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manilla by vessels with good passenger
accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at
Haiphong when independent of others.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a
steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and
Labud Data.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hong-
kong and Tientsin, calling at Waihai and Chiao-
TUNG. UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS All European
Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on
arrival at destination passport with their Photograph and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRAZ" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Telephone No. 214, Sub. 12.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED

Including the Movement of the Local Markets

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!

WHY THEY CHANGED THE GUNS ROUND.

[BY CAPT. C. R. GOLDINGHAM, R.M.L.I.]

It was the Captain (a Lieutenant-commander in command) of H.M. gunboat "Widgeon" who first conceived the brilliant idea of using the forward 3-pounder as a duck gun, and as such she was successfully employed for more than a year. Packed almost to the muzzle with slugs, old nails, and small stones, she awakened the echoes of various peaceful rivers on the China station, and did fearful execution among the feathered inhabitants. It was good for the stock-pot, it did not improve the barrel of the gun.

The First Lieutenant rushed into the tiny wardroom one morning with a distracted air, clutching a signal pad in nervous grasp.

The young Doctor surveyed him with a professional eye. "You look," he remarked critically, "like a man whose very richest aunt has died and left all her money to found a Home for Indigent Inebriates."

"It's worse than that," groaned the First Lieutenant, waving the signal pad. "The Admiral announces his intention of coming aboard to-morrow to inspect us, bringing with him the gunnery lieutenant of the flagship."

"Well, what's the odds?" said the Assistant Paymaster cheerfully. "I dare say we shall survive it."

"Fathead," said the First Lieutenant shortly. "You forget the condition of the forward 3-pounder."

"When?" The wardroom looked at one another in consternation; for the barrel of the gun was worn and scored like the surface of a pond after a week's skating.

"Well," remarked the First Lieutenant, "You'd better set your addled brains to work; the Captain's ordered me to find some way out."

It was the Gunner who finally deigned a scheme which, if all went well, might prove their salvation. But there was a very big element of chance.

The morning came, and with it the Admiral and his staff. After an exhaustive inspection of the mess-decks and the fifty odd men composing the ship's company, the dreaded moment arrived. The Admiral ordered his gunnery lieutenant to examine the two guns in his presence and report upon their condition.

They took the after gun first, thanks to the skilful manner in which the captain manoeuvred the Admiral on to the poop. The examination was successfully concluded, and the great man prepared to move forward.

The Captain barred the way swiftly. "I have a very special brand of cocktail, sir," he murmured in the Admiral's ear. "Before we inspect the forward gun would you care to take a tot?"

"Thanks. I never touch alcohol in the forenoon," replied the Admiral stiffly. He started to go forward, but the Captain interposed his bulk.

"No, no, of course not, sir," he said hurriedly. "I meant to say a lemon squash."

He began desperately to impel the Admiral towards the hatchway leading to his cabin.

The Admiral hesitated. It was 10.30, in the shade beneath double awnings, and he had had a fatiguing forenoon. "Well, perhaps," he said. But the Captain had him half-way down the ladder before he could finish the sentence.

The suspense of the next ten minutes was pure torture to the Captain. The deck overhead shook with the tramping of men; muffled orders penetrated to the cabin. Once the Admiral started half out of his chair as some heavy object was dropped with a crash exactly above his head.

"Bless my soul!" he ejaculated. "What on earth is going on?"

"Er—only getting the quarter-boom out, sir," said the Captain, hurriedly. He smiled a sickly smile and began to talk at random; his manner was so extraordinary that the Admiral began to wonder whether he was suffering from a touch of the sun—or even something worse. He moved restlessly, and was just announcing his readiness to continue his inspection when the First Lieutenant entered with some trivial message.

An expression of relief crossed the Captain's face, and with a step which no longer faltered he led the way towards the forward 3-pounder.

Half an hour later, the inspection satisfactorily concluded, the Admiral was piped over the side.

The Captain sank into a chair in his cabin. "Phew!" He mopped his brow. "I never thought we should pull it off, First Lieutenant."

"I had a few anxious moments myself, sir," confessed the latter. "Especially when they dropped the after gun as they were taking it forward. I'll have the guns changed back to their proper places this afternoon, sir; it's not much good trying to shoot ducks from 'at'."

To this day the Admiral does not know that he inspected the same gun twice that forenoon, mounted in two different positions.

The Minister of Reconstruction has appointed a committee with the following terms of reference:—"In view of the probable extension and development of trade organisations and combinations, to consider and report what action, if any, may be necessary to safeguard the public interest." The members of the committee are as follows:—

Mr. E. Short, K.C., M.P. (chairman).
Mr. Percy Ashley (Board of Trade).
Mr. E. Rexford (National Organisation Dock, Wharf, River-side and General Workers' Union).

Mr. J. H. Guy (Costings Expert in the Ministry of Munitions).
Mr. J. A. Hobson, the well-known economist.

Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P.
Mr. G. Seely Smith (of Messrs. Bole-
kew Vaughan & Co., Ltd.).
Mr. W. H. Watkins (a leading co-
operator).

Mr. Sidney Webb.
Mr. Douglas Wenham (of Messrs. Wen-
ham & Co., accountants, Birmingham).

Mr. John Hilton, of the Garton
Foundation, will act as secretary of the committee.

SLAVERY UNDER THE HUNS FLIGHT OF OCCUPIED FRANCE.

[From a trustworthy Belgian citizen, who has recently reached London from the German Army zone of Valenciennes, in Northern France, Reuter's Agency has received an account of the terrible conditions existing in the occupied provinces, which no one is allowed to enter or leave, and whence news scarcely ever reaches England. The escaped Belgian, van and emigrated, and still bearing traces of a heavy blow on the jaw from the butt-end of a German rifle, which resulted in his teeth being knocked out, made his statement with great difficulty. "When I left St. Amand (Northern France) a few weeks ago," he said, "the conditions had become unbearable. The Germans have organised slavery in the army zone. All the men from 17 to 50 had been taken away. Some were sent to Douni to work on a railway line, others to Alsace. The unmarried women under 40 are obliged to work in the fields, and even the little girls, from 12 to 14, are prevented from going to school and sent to collect acorns and nettles. Everywhere you meet civil prisoners or deportees under the guard of German sentries. Those of little are making concrete at Mortagne, and wear a yellow brassard; those of Valenciennes wear a red brassard. If you refuse to work you are first condemned to pay a fine. If you cannot, or will not, do this, you are shut up in the cell of the prison until the fine is paid or your time is up. If you refuse a second time, then you are sent to Germany—and one seldom comes back alive from Germany. Besides the civil prisoners, the Germans have brought behind their lines a great number of prisoners of war, whom they compel to work under terrible circumstances. There were eighty English and sixty French at Mortagne, and 200 English at Saint Amand. The English were specially badly treated, and they were all in want of food. We had also some Russians. Their sufferings were so terrible that some of us decided to take them some food, though God knows, we had scarcely enough for ourselves. I took a bundle in my hand, and at night-fall, tried to throw it over the fence of their cage. A sentry saw me, quite a young fellow, and asked me what my business was there. When I told him, he gave me such a blow on the mouth with the butt of his rifle that I lost all my teeth. Yes," he grinned, showing his toothless gums, and producing his teeth from his pocket, "that was last May. All along the Franco-Belgian frontier are posts of sentries, who shoot at sight anybody attempting to cross the line. This has been the cause of many tragedies. On the same day, at a place called Maude, two Belgians, one the father of four children, the other the father of six children, were killed in this way. The first one was not dead, so they finished him with the butt of their rifles. Not far from there, a girl of 13, an orphan, who was looking after two small children, was killed without warning, as she was trying to cross the frontier, in order to fetch some bread from a village near by. All these facts are well-known in the region. I could give you the dates and the names of the people, but it might do a great deal of harm without adding anything to this statement. Besides, these are only a few examples to show you the kind of life we lead over there. Wherever you turn your eyes, it is everywhere the same tragedy of starvation, slavery, and untold brutality."

**Eczema in Dry Scurf
on Little Girl's Head.
Also Back. Spreading
Rapidly. Burned All
the Time. Cuticura
Completely Healed in
Six Weeks.**

Above are extracts from a signed statement recently received from Mrs. R. Hooper, 70, Mead St., Bath Bridge, Bristol, Eng., July 19, 1916.

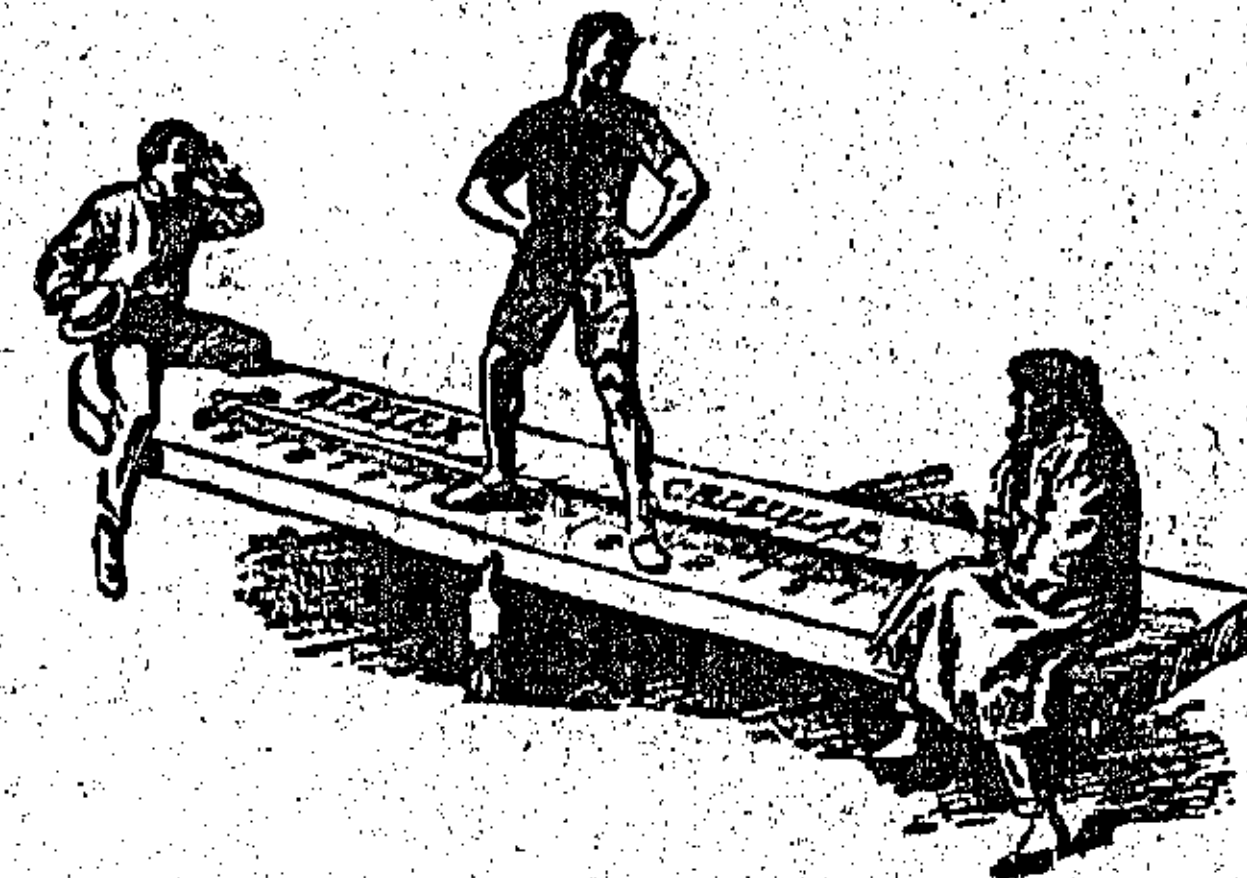
Cuticura Soap and Ointment have proved most valuable for the treatment of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, dandruff, itching irritated scalp with dry, thin and falling hair, as well as for irritations and chafings of infants, and for all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

39-23

**MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS**
For Ladies.
A French remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of Ladies have used Martin's Pills in the home, so that on the whole of the world, the system is a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Druggists sell them. Write to the World, or post free to MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

THERAPION
For Ladies.
A French remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of Ladies have used Therapion in the home, so that on the whole of the world, the system is a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Druggists sell them. Write to the World, or post free to MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.



THE GENUINE

"AERTEX CELLULAR"

Shirting is now obtainable at

WHITEAWAY'S

The best Summer wear for Ladies, Gentlemen or Children. Cool, healthy and serviceable. Patterns sent on application, to any address.

Width 28 inches.

Prices 95c., \$1.10, \$1.20 per yard.

ALSO

"AERTEX CELLULAR"

Athletic style Vests, with no sleeves or buttons, and Trunk Drawers.

All Sizes.

Price \$25.00 per dozen garments.

Superfine quality, Vest with half sleeves and button fronts.

Price \$3.75 each.

Limited stock that cannot be replaced, please send your orders immediately.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW

& CO., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Tel. 92.

Chinese Name "WAYLOO."

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

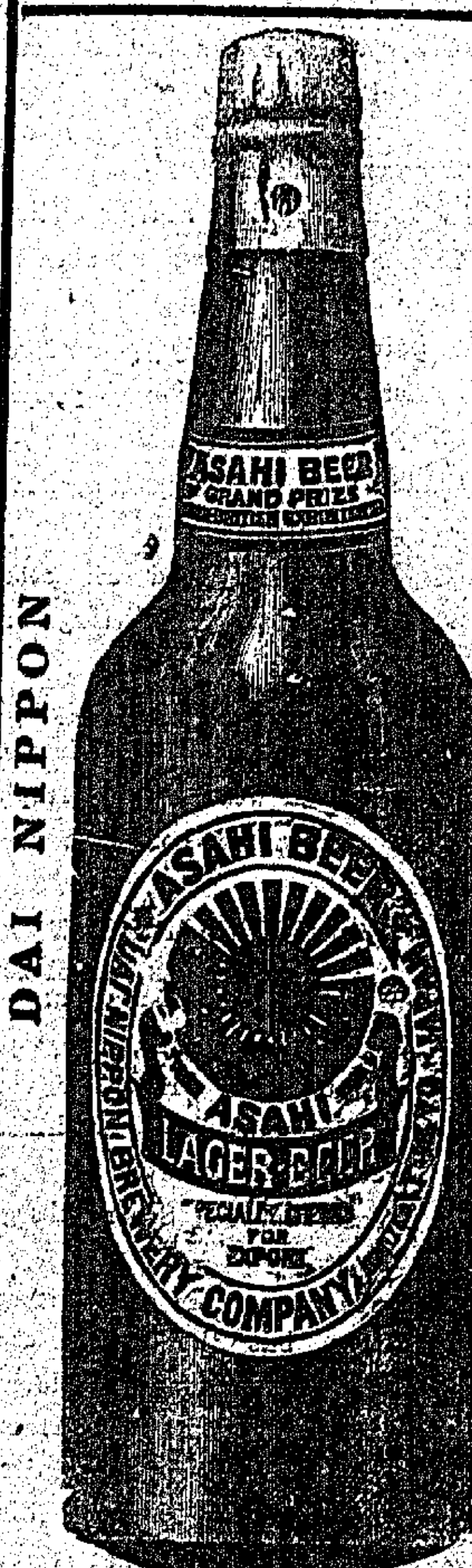
AND SOUTH CHINA

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

39

"ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON BREWERY TOKYO CO.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS,

FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.

Just received a Selection of

ARTISTIC SILVER MEDALS

of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, &c., &c.

(1945)

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(WILPHRA & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"TAMSI"	On 2nd May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 4th May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 7th May, 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 9th May, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIKONG" ... 1 Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 7th May, at Noon.
"RAITAN" ... 1 Capt. A. E. Hodges ... FRIDAY, 10th May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hakea Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

the above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DAVID BASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Ship	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Mon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service to	Temporarily Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DRUGGAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU 18,000 tons	THURS. 9th May 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500 tons	SAT. 12th May 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU 12,500 tons	SAT. 18th May 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 tons	SAT. 15th June 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ... TENSIN MARU 8,000 tons. Mon. 6th May.

LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN ...

MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ...

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ...

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON ...

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

via

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† SUWA MARU ... Wed. 15th May, at 11 A.M.
† FUSHIMI MARU ... Tues. 11th June, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
3 MOJI Manager.

Telephone 282 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

(Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.)

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 24th May.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000	THURS., 20th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 10th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URU, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and TQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Middle of May.
KIYO MARU	17,800	Early July.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Early September.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LINES and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG! (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... MONDAY, 6th May at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU" ... WED. DAY, 22nd May, at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Taipei, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 6th May, at Noon.
"BOSU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 9th May, at 8 A.M.
"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 12th May, at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 71 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO: JUNE 21. and AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. BITTKE, Freight and Passage Agents, Prince's Buildings, 100 Borneo Street.

